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CLOSED SHELF

President KIM IL SUNG Visits Unit of Korean People's Army on Its 26th Anniversary

FROM THE SPOT, Feb. 8 (KCNA)—The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, visited on February 8 the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Choe Mi Ung belongs on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army and warmly congratulated the servicemen of the unit on their holiday.

The whole unit was astir in festivity from early morning. Its servicemen were overcome with infinite emotion and joy as they were immensely honoured to have a grand celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army in the presence of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they always adored and revered deep in their hearts.

Put up here and there in the barracks of the unit kept neat and tidy were the slogans "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Respected and Beloved Leader of Our Party and Our People!" "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea, the Organizer and Inspirer of All Victories of the Korean People!" "Let Us Defend with Our Very Lives the Party Central Committee Headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Let Us Become a Guard Detachment, a Death-Defying Corps Infinitely Faithful to the Respected and Beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Let Us Prepare Ourselves More Firmly Ideologically, Physically and in Technique to Be in Perfect Combat Readiness, True to the Teachings of the Respected and Beloved Leader!" "Let Us Make Only the Warm Blood of *Juche* Type Run in the Veins of the Servicemen of the Unit!" "Let Us Possess the Fighting Moral Character of Intrepidity, Fortitude, Sense of Responsibility, Discipline, Sense of Organisation, Endurance, Optimism, Unity, Revolutionary Spirit and Loyalty!" and "One-Beats-a-Hundred Foes, One-Beats-a-Thousand Foes."

Waiting for the glorious moment of meeting the fatherly leader close to them, the servicemen of the unit looked back with a pride upon the path full of victory and glory traversed by the heroic Korean People's Army over the last 26 years under the wise guidance and parental solicitude of the fatherly leader. Their hearts were beating fast with infinite reverence for, trust in and ardent allegiance to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, genius of revolution and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, who founded the great *Juche* idea and brightly illumines the road ahead of our people and revolutionary armed forces by its immortal torch, leading the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory.

At 10 sharp, **the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Supreme Commander of our People's Armed Forces, arrived at the unit.**

The moment, the servicemen broke into the cheers of "Long live the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung!" that echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill, high and low, on the defence line, rocking the earth and the sky.

Together with the armymen, their family members also raised the cheers of *manse* (hurrah), waving flowers high above their heads.

The great leader was met on the spot by Comrades Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, and Li Yong Mu, generals of the KPA and commanding officers of the unit.

After the playing of the national anthem, the respected and beloved leader reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army and slowly walked past the soldiers lined up there.

Amid the prolonged, thunderous cheers of *manse* man and girl soldiers rushed forward and presented the fatherly leader with bunches of fresh flowers carrying the unanimous feelings of adoration and allegiance of the entire soldiers of the unit and their families.

The respected and beloved leader, his face beaming with a broad and benign smile, waved his hand in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiers and their family members.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung watched the combat training of the soldiers of the unit that day.

They showed that they have grown to be one-beats-a-hundred, one-beats-a-thousand reliable combat ranks capable of carrying out with credit any combat task under any circumstances by firmly arming themselves with the great *Juche* idea of the leader and energetically conducting combat and political trainings.

The fatherly leader expressed his satisfaction over the shining successes the soldiers of the unit have gained in the combat and political trainings, upholding the Party's military line, and highly praised them.

That day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sat at one place with the soldiers of the unit and once again warmly congratulated them on their holiday. He gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in further strengthening the People's Army into one-beats-a-hundred, one-beats-a-thousand revolutionary armed forces fully prepared politically and ideologically, physically and in military technique through the vigorous political and ideological education and energetic combat training in the army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the soldiers of the unit.

The soldiers of the unit who had the infinite honour of significantly celebrating their holiday in the presence of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and receiving teachings directly from him confirmed their fiery determination to carry out with credit the leader's programmatic teachings and live up to his high expectation and justify his deep political trust placed in them with allegiance.

They also firmly resolved to crush at a stroke the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and south Korean bellicose elements if they persistently take the road of adventurous war, opposing our Party's policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and incessantly aggravating the tension, and thus realize the historic cause of the country's reunification without fail.

8th Plenum of 5th CC, WPK, Sets Huge Socialist Construction Targets, Takes Steps for Complete Tax Abolition, Sharp Price Reduction in Industrial Goods

The 8th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from February 11 to 13.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the Plenary Meeting.

Present at the Plenary Meeting were the Members and Alternate Members of the CC of the Party. The Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party were also present there.

The following items were placed on the agenda of the Plenary Meeting:

1. On the General Mobilization of All Efforts to the Grand Construction Work of Socialism.

2. On the Complete Abolition of the Taxes and Sharp Reduction of the Prices of Industrial Goods.

Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a report on the first item of the agenda.

Following the report, many comrades took part in the discussion of this question.

The speakers fully approved and supported the report of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in which he gave a wise analysis and appraisal of the present external and internal situation and indicated a revolutionary line on bringing about a great upsurge in socialist construction through the general mobilisation of all efforts. They stressed in unison that his report is a militant program for expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent reunification of the fatherland and a great revolutionary banner powerfully calling our Party and people to new miracles and innovations.

Comrade Li Gun Mo delivered a report on the second item of the agenda.

It was decided at the Plenary Meeting to send a letter of the Central Committee of the Party to all the Party members appealing to them to fully mobilise all efforts to the grand work of socialist construction.

Follows the gist of the letter adopted with unanimous approval:

The revolutionary situation in our country and overall world situation today urgently demand that our Party and our people accelerate socialist construction with redoubled efforts.

By bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction through the general mobilisation of all efforts, we should further consolidate our socialist position politically, economically and militarily, as firm as a rock.

The struggle for effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction will be a great revolutionary demonstration displaying once again to the whole world the mettle of the Korean people who are fighting staunchly and making an uninterrupted advance, never falling into stagnation or marking time, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and powerfully inspire the sacred struggle of the south Korean people who are fighting courageously for freedom and democracy and the reunification of the fatherland, braving the unheard-of fascist repression by the enemy.

The struggle for the grand construction of socialism is an unprecedentedly grandiose and gigantic struggle in the history of socialist construction by our Party and people.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our Party and people to brilliant victory with his great ideas and great leadership art is standing in the van of the revolution, we are filled with the revolutionary optimism and faith that we can win without fail in this gigantic, historic struggle and are confident of victory.

We must put more spurs to the galloping Chollima to dash forward like the wind at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed and fly the flag of victory on all heights of the Six-Year Plan by the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. We must continue to vigorously dash forward at faster speed to build a groundwork for capturing the 12 million tons of steel height, one million tons of non-ferrous metal height, 100 million tons of coal height, 50,000 million kwh of electric power height, 20 million tons of cement height, 5 million tons of machinery height, 5 million tons of marine products height, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizer height, 100,000 *chongbo* of reclaimed tideland height and 10 million tons of grain height, which are the ten major goals of economic construction we should attain in the years of the next perspective plan to scale a higher peak of socialism.

The fronts that we should support with concentrated efforts at present are the capital construction front, industrial front, agricultural front, transport front and fisheries front.

The whole Party, the whole country and the entire people must give powerful support to these five fronts of socialist construction.

The capital construction front is the front to which we should direct our efforts preferentially.

It is necessary to hasten through an ever intensified struggle the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the construction of the Taedong-gang Iron Works, the reconstruction and expansion project of the Musan Mine and the construction of other ferrous metallurgical industrial bases; the second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the second-stage project of the Soduso Power Station, the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant and other power bases; the construction of the Youth Chemical Factory and the Nampo Chemical Factory and other modern large-scale chemical bases; and the construction of the Sunchon Cement Factory, a new large-scale cement factory in the Chonnae district and other building-materials industrial bases.

Great innovations should be made on industrial front in order to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The heights of electric power, coal, steel, cement and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Six-Year Plan should be scaled far ahead of schedule.

A great leap should be made in the engineering industry to radically expand the production of machinery and equipment, a bold drive be launched to manufacture extra-big machine tools, 100-ton lorries, 20,000-ton ships and other large-size machines, and an energetic drive be waged to beat the production targets of ordered equipment for this year without fail and raise the production capacity of ordered equipment 10 times within a few years.

The locally-controlled industry should be extensively developed along with the central industry to bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods, and thus increase the output of high-quality consumer goods and carry out the Six-Year Plan this year in terms of production value.

The whole Party and the whole country should powerfully assist the agricultural front.

This year, the significant year when the tenth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is to be celebrated, the whole country should turn out and effect a new innovation in socialist rural construction and scale the grain height of the Six-Year Plan without fail by thoroughly implementing the great theses on the rural question authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the teachings given by the leader at the National Agricultural Congress.

The all-Party and nation-wide assistance to the transport front should be strengthened for fully meeting the growing demand for transport. The transport capacity should be decisively increased through a rapid introduction of modernized, heavy-duty, large-size and highspeed means of transport in the domain of railway transport and automobile and water transport be actively developed.

The electrification of the railway line between Pyongyang and Sariwon should be completed within this year and the railway construction between Kujang and Palwon, between Pukchang and Tokchon, and between Kanggye and Musan should be energetically accelerated.

The fisheries front is an important front of struggle where we must direct efforts for faster enhancement of the living standard of the people.

The deep-sea, coastal and inshore fishing should be extensively developed, the West Sea fishing ground be actively exploited and scientific fishing methods be widely introduced for earlier conquest of the height of aquatic products envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. The fishes caught should be processed well without spoilage so that the people may be supplied with greater quantities of processed fishes.

Debating on the second item of the agenda, the Plenary Meeting proudly pointed out that the complete abolition of taxes means to carry into practice Article 33 of "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"—"The state abolishes taxation, a hangover of the old society"—authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and this epochal measure has made our country the first state without taxation in the world.

And the Plenary Meeting stressed that the measure of sharply reducing the prices of industrial goods is one more patent manifestation of the popular policies of our Party and Government of the Republic, the supreme law of whose activities is the constant enhancement of the people's material and cultural living standards.

The popular policy of completely abolishing taxes and sharply reducing the prices of industrial goods will more powerfully arouse all our Party members and working people to the gigantic struggle for the grand socialist construction and immensely encourage the youth, students and people of south Korea in their just struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and against fascism and for democracy, the Plenary Meeting pointed out. It expressed the firm conviction that the entire Party members and working people will live up with loyalty to the deep solicitude and great benevolence of the fatherly leader who put forward again this time the epochal popular policy, by more energetically pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural and effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

The Plenary Meeting decided to refer the problem of the complete abolition of taxes to discussion at the session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which will open shortly and submit the problem of sharp reduction of prices of industrial goods to the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for examination.

The Plenary Meeting adopted a relevant resolution. (KCNA)

Grand Central Report Meeting Marks 26th Heroic KPA Birthday

PYONGYANG, Feb. 8 (KCNA)—A grand central report meeting celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on February 7.

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and Supreme Commander of our People's Armed Forces, who founded the People's Army and has strengthened and developed it into invincible revolutionary armed forces, each being a match for a hundred, for a thousand, as we see today.

The meeting hall was packed to capacity with officers and men of the three services of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, honoured wounded soldiers, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, families of the revolutionary martyrs and dependents of the People's Army men as well as working people in the city.

Present at the meeting were vice-Presidents Choi Yong Kun and Kang Ryang Uk, and Comrades Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Yon Hyong Muk, So Chol, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Yong Mu, Li Gun Mo, Hyon Mu Gwang, O Baek Ryong, Chong Jun Gi, Choe Jae U, Ho Dam, O Tae Bong, Hong Song Nam, Nam Il; and Hong Bong Su, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun); and Chairmen of Commissions of the Central People's Committee and Chairmen of Committees, and Ministers of the Administration Council, generals of the People's Army, responsible functionaries of the mass organizations and combat heroes of the People's Army.

Also attending the meeting were the members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan and the members of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation delegation headed by its vice-Director Kang Won Ju visiting the homeland from Japan.

Present there on invitation were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Comrade Colonel General of the KPA Li Yong Mu delivered a report at the meeting. (See page 2)

An art performance was given by the song and dance ensemble of the KPA at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre that day in honour of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

DPRK Opens Diplomatic Ties With Costa Rica

PYONGYANG, Feb. 11 (KCNA)—A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and the Republic of Costa Rica was signed in New York on the 10th, according to a report from New York.

The joint communique said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica have agreed upon opening diplomatic relations effective from today and exchanging at appropriate time ambassadors to lead their respective diplomatic missions in Pyongyang and San Jose.

The governments of the two countries believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations is a step for strengthening the friendly relations and trade, cultural and diplomatic relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect.

The joint communique was signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Min Jun, Permanent Observer of the DPRK in the United Nations who was authorized by the DPRK Government and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Fernando Salazar, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Costa Rica in the United Nations who was authorized by the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica.

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This brings to 67 the number of the countries which established diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

During the year 1973 alone, the DPRK set up diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with 16 countries including Nordic countries—Sweden, Finland, and Norway—and the Republic of India.

Entering this year, two other countries—the Libyan Arab Republic and the Gabon Republic—have already established diplomatic ties with our Republic.

This fact clearly shows that the international prestige of the DPRK is skyrocketing day after day and its external policy is warmly welcomed by the peace-loving people of the world.

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (19)

Victorious Return, Founding of Korean Communist Party

Put on display in Halls Nos. 28 and 29 are historical materials and mementos which illustrate the fact that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home in triumph, gave the Korean people clear-cut orientation in their struggle to build a new country and founded the Marxist-Leninist Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution.

Hung on a wall of Hall No. 28 is a large picture showing the Korean people who give themselves up to the tumult of joy and excitement with the advent of the country's liberation.

The crowds who turned out into the streets shout *manse* (hurrah) at the pitch of their voices and send up rousing cheers, holding high the placards bearing the words "Long live General Kim Il Sung, our sagacious leader!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!" The picture impressively reminded me of the day of liberation.

Our people were really happy to greet General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors, freed all the fellow countrymen from maltreatment and slavery and gave them freedom and bright hope.

Visitors to the hall lingered on at the spot for a long while. It seemed they were engrossed in recollection of those impressive days.

Put in place of honour on a wall of the hall is a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and exhibited underneath is a copy of the classic work authored by him "On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland," in which he clearly indicated the way to be followed by the Korean people.

At the time our country was in a very difficult and complex situation.

Korea was liberated. But the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, as a result of which the country was divided into two parts, the north and the south.

From the first days of their occupation the U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed the patriotic democratic forces on the one hand and, on the other, tenaciously pursued their policy of colonial enslavement in south Korea and carried on their frantic manoeuvres for war provocation in Korea.

Worse still, counter-revolutionary factionalists who were lying low in wait crawled out into the open from different places, posing as "patriots" or "revolutionaries." Some of them alleged that a bourgeois republic should be set up in our country. The others argued that the socialist revolution should be carried out right away, skipping the stage of democratic revolution. This created confusion among our people who had risen to build a new country.

In fact the people were quite at a loss which road to take.

At this difficult moment, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with penetration into the complex situation and the pressing demand of the Korean revolution, gave the Korean people clear-cut orientation and full explanation of their immediate fighting task, in his speech to military and political cadres on August 20, 1945.

In his speech he pointed out that the only correct way to be taken by the Korean people was to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and taught that in order to continue to advance the Korean revolution and establish a prosperous, sovereign and independent state by the Korean people themselves, it was necessary to fulfil three major tasks—building the Party, the state and the army.

His classic work "On Building the Party, the State and the Army in the Liberated Fatherland" served as an important guideline for promoting and defending the Korean revolution through the Korean people's own efforts under the new historical conditions after liberation, and as a banner of struggle for the Korean people in building a new country.

Displayed in the hall are a picture and materials showing the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the triumphant return of the leader to the homeland.

On October 14, 1945 a grand mass meeting took place in Pyongyang to welcome the victorious return of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It threw the whole country into ecstasies of joy and emotions.

The leader, who had devoted his all to the fatherland and the people ever since he set out on the road of the revolution, returned home in triumph. But it was not until he settled the important, urgent matters which arose in the building of a new country that he attended the mass meeting arranged in his honour by the citizens in Pyongyang.

On view in the hall are a series of clippings from newspapers and publications which reported it and other relevant materials.

Data in Hall No. 29 show how the leader founded the Marxist-Leninist Party, the general staff of the revolution.

Hung in place of honour on a wall of the hall is a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party. Seen beside the portrait is a board carrying the leader's instructions as to the policy of the Party founding. His teachings, written in golden letters, run as follows:

"The most important historic task confronting the Korean Communists in the present stage is to found the Korean Communist Party, which will be the general staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working class."

"First of all, we must found the Korean Communist Party, a unified party of the working class, at the earliest possible date, with the Communists who were tempered and trained in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core."

Reading his instructions over and over again, I realized more deeply that the policy advanced by the leader for the Party founding at the time was correct.

After liberation, without founding a Party at the earliest possible date it was not possible to organize and mobilize the masses of the people who rose to build a new country, in the struggle for the victory of the revolution, nor was it possible to build up internal revolutionary forces for the final triumph of the revolution.

Moreover, in those days the U.S. imperialists maliciously worked to repress the communist movement. On top of it, the sectarians and local separatists were steeped in their wicked manoeuvres, scrambling for "hegemony." This caused our people difficulties on their way ahead.

Under such circumstances, founding of a Party presented itself as a matter whose settlement brooked no delay and as a key issue decisive of the destiny of the Korean revolution.

After liberation, on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations he had made for the founding of a Party in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he presented the policy for establishing a unified Party with the Communists tempered and trained in the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core and embracing other Communists who had been active separately in various places.

Exhibited in the hall are a number of materials concerning the struggle for the Party founding.

In order to put into practice his policy for the Party founding, he met many of the Communists working separately in different places and sowed the seeds of the revolution. At the same time, he sent revolutionary fighters whom he had trained in person during the anti-Japanese armed struggle to all parts of the country, and gave them guidance so that they could unite many Communists.

Having made such careful preparations for the Party founding, the leader called the historic Inaugural Party Congress in Pyongyang on October 10, 1945.

Seen in place of honour on a wall of Hall No. 29 is a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung making a speech at the Inaugural Party Congress. The portrait is flanked with the boards inscribed in letters of gold, which show the political and organizational lines of the Party clarified by the leader in his report to the Congress.

In the basic political line of the Party he set as the Party's fundamental task the struggle to build a democratic people's republic and, to carry it out, he put forward four immediate tasks. In the light of the fact that these tasks could not be accomplished on a nation-wide scale because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, he declared that they had to be carried through first in the northern half of the country so that a powerful revolutionary democratic base could be established there to guarantee the reunification and independence of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

He laid down the Party's organizational line as improving the composition of the Party, rapidly expanding and strengthening its ranks, ensuring unity and cohesion in the entire Party based on the *Juche* idea—the monolithic ideology of the Party, strictly observing Party discipline and thoroughly implementing the principle of democratic centralism.

At the Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea and proclaimed to the world the founding of our Party, which had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The founding of our Party by the leader was a great historic event that brought about an epochal turn in the advance of the communist movement in our country and of the Korean revolution as a whole.

The founding of our Party marked the birth of the invincible Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

From that time onward, the Korean working class and the Korean people triumphantly explored the glorious road of the revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Party, their powerful vanguard detachment and the general staff of the Korean revolution.

On display in the hall are materials illustrating the vigorous activities conducted by the leader to consolidate still further the fledgling Party organizationally and ideologically and unite the broad masses close around it.

These materials made me deeply feel that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Party without a loss of time even under the difficult and complex circumstances and has made persevering efforts, denying himself sleep and rest, to consolidate and develop it into an invincible iron-strong Party as seen today.

The study visit to the hall filled my heart with a sense of honour and happiness of my being under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and the founder of our Party, and confirmed my determination to remain wholeheartedly loyal to him following the path of the revolution indicated by him.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Any War Provocation Will Prove Catastrophic for U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries and Pak Jung Hi Bandits

Warns Colonel General Li Yong Mu

If the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi clique continue to aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war, defying the repeated warnings of our people, they will be dealt a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow and burned to death never to revive in the flames they themselves kindle.

The officers and men of our People's Army and our people are now watching with high vigilance and surging indignation the reckless war machinations of the enemy and are fully prepared to repulse any invasion of the enemy at a stroke.

So declared Li Yong Mu, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army, in his report at the central report meeting celebrating the 26th birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army. (Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

He said:

It is entirely thanks to our persistent efforts and patience that peace is maintained in Korea today when the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are ceaselessly committing military provocations.

But there is a limit to our patience. We cannot remain a mere onlooker to the enemy's frantic provocations for an indefinite period.

As they already clarified their stand many a time, our people do not want to provoke anyone first, nor will they allow anyone to provoke them even a little.

We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. If the imperialists and the class enemy pounce upon us by force of arms, we will wipe out invaders to the last one so that they may not go back alive.

He said:

We greet the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. On this occasion I extend the highest honour and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people and the founder of the Korean People's Army.

Historical Roots

He quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The imperialists suppress the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples in a sanguinary way by using all machines of power and violent means at their disposal... Violence should be countered with violence and counter-revolutionary force of arms should be smashed by revolutionary violence."

The reporter went on:

Our people had not their genuine army in the past and so they lost their country to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and were forced to live a bitter life as slaves. In the darkest period when the whole of land was in the sea of blood under the Japanese imperialists' bayonets, our people felt bitterly grieved for the lack of their revolutionary army that would beat back the Japanese imperialist aggressors and win back their lost fatherland and relieve the people and eagerly hoped, experiencing the bitter life as a ruined nation, that they would become the people of a full-fledged independent and sovereign state with a strong revolutionary army at the earliest possible date.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the requirement of our revolution and the historic experience of revolutionary war and, on this basis, propounded the original idea that if it is to win its revolutionary struggle, the working class must build its strong revolutionary armed forces by itself and made clear the principle and ways for the building of revolutionary armed forces, the reporter stated.

Brilliantly embodying this great idea, the leader founded on April 25, 1932, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, our people's first revolutionary armed forces that would drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the liberation of the fatherland and opened the beginning of the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces, the reporter declared.

He said: during the anti-Japanese armed struggle the leader established our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions whose basic contents are the ideological system of *Juche*, the undying achievements and experience of struggle and the revolutionary work method and the work style serving the people. In them the tradition of the building of revolutionary armed forces holds a brilliant place.

He continued:

In the course of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists the leader gained valuable achievements and a wealth of experience in the building of the revolutionary armed forces, created a model of a revolutionary army which was firmly united by revolutionary comradeship based on the monolithic ideological system and possessed of lofty communist fighting spirit and morality, and built up the reliable core elements of regular revolutionary armed forces to be founded in the future.

The tradition of the building of revolutionary armed forces established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a deep and stout root of our People's Army and the source of its invincible might.

The leader had a scientific insight into the complex situation created in our country due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea after liberation and into the objective requirements of our revolution and, on this basis, worked out a policy of building regular people's armed forces. After making full preparation for the building of regular people's armed forces, he proclaimed to the whole world on February 8, 1948, the founding of the Korean People's Army which was organized with fine sons and daughters of the workers, peasants and other working people, with the revolutionary fighters tempered in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core elements, the reporter pointed out.

He went on:

The Korean People's Army is the direct successor of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces in our country, and is the glorious army of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the army of the Party and the army of the working class.

The founding of the KPA was the brilliant realization of the great military programme of the iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung who conceived the founding of a strong regular army and built its firm basis in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, and an important event of historic significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people vigorously advancing toward socialism and communism.

With the creation of the KPA by the leader our people became a more powerful and dignified nation and the people of a full-fledged independent and sovereign state with their own powerful regular armed forces and were able to energetically push forward the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, smashing the aggressive and subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at every step.

Undying Exploits

The reporter dwelt on the undying exploits that the KPA has performed over the past 26 years for the Party, the revolution and the fatherland under the wise guidance and profound care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter referred to the fact that during the Fatherland Liberation War the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, advanced the unique strategy and tactics and the *Juche*-based methods of war and thoroughly put them into practice in every stage of the war and thereby led our people and People's Army to a great victory in the war.

The reporter continued:

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a shining victory of the self-defensive military thinking, the unique strategy and tactics and the outstanding military art of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander.

By leading the just Fatherland Liberation War to victory, the leader honourably defended the freedom and independence of the country and the gains of revolution, firmly safeguarded the security of the socialist countries and world peace and made a great contribution to the development of the world revolution as a whole.

With their brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise guidance of the leader, our people and People's Army became the first in history to break to atoms the myth of the U.S. imperialists' "might" and brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for them, and opened a new era for the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary peoples and the national-liberation struggle in the colonies.

The reporter pointed to the fact that in the postwar period our People's Army reliably defended the great revolutionary cause of our people—the socialist revolution and the socialist construction—and thoroughly implemented the military line of self-defense set forth by the leader to be invincible revolutionary armed forces, and said:

Today the People's Army has been equipped more firmly than ever before with the monolithic ideology of the Party and only the blood of *Juche* type is running in the blood vessels of its officers and men. All of them have a fiery revolutionary determination to guard and defend the leader politically and ideologically and with their lives in any storm and in any rigorous trial and to remain faithful singleheartedly to the leader.

They have lofty communist fighting spirit and morality. Their comradeship and revolutionary unity have been further cemented and the beautiful trait of unity between them and the people is being displayed to the full.

While developing and strengthening the People's Army into one-beats-a-hundred, one-beats-a-thousand revolutionary armed forces, the leader increased the combat power of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards, the reliable first and second reserves of the People's Army, armed the entire people and turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

Today we can say with a great pride and a firm confidence that under our powerful all-people and nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as its core we have built powerful self-defences capable of wiping out any invaders at one stroke on the spot—in the sky, in the sea and on the land.

"Non-Aggression Pact" Rejected

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay."

The reporter pointed to the fact that our people have vigorously struggled for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said:

But, due to the nation-splitting policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique who dislike the country's reunification, the dark clouds are heavily hanging again over the road of struggle for the peaceful national reunification and our people are on the crossroads of the permanent split of the nation and its reunification.

The reporter said that the Pak Jung Hi clique are persistently clinging to the "two Koreas" plot in wanton violation of the July 4 joint statement and that they have thrown away even the signboard of "peaceful reunification" and are intensifying the fascist dictatorship in south Korea and frantically perpetrating the new war manoeuvres against the northern half of the DPRK.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi clique are kicking up fascist, suppressive rackets, talking about "emergency," "urgency" and the like without letup, the reporter stated: This is a death-bed fit of those who are completely isolated from the masses of the people and frightened even at their own shadow and a political masquerade unprecedented in all ages and in all countries.

He resolutely denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist suppression.

The reporter pointed out that traitor Pak Jung Hi's twaddling about a "non-aggression pact" at the so-called "New Year press conference" some time ago is a foolish trick intended to avoid the conclusion of a peace agreement proposed by us, veil the real source of war in Korea and cover up the preparations for aggression and war.

It is no more than an idle talk because it is devoid of any guarantee for peace or any prospective for peaceful reunification; it is a crafty plot to realize the "two Koreas" plot at any cost by applying their long bankrupt splitting policy to the north-south relations and thus fix the national split as one "agreed upon" between the two sides, the reporter said.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remain in south Korea, the tension in Korea can not be removed nor can our people be free from the threat of aggression and war even for a moment, he said, and went on:

Under such condition, to loudly talk about the so-called "non-aggression pact" is, in fact, a sinister treacherous act aimed at blocking the reunification and fixing the split and, furthermore, at leaving the whole of Korea to the mercy of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. It cannot be construed otherwise.

All the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a direct product of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists entrenched in south Korea.

The reporter denounced the U.S. imperialists for viciously trying to keep Korea divided indefinitely, create "two Koreas" and zealously drawing the Japanese militarist forces as a conspirator in their machinations against the Korean people. He also denounced the Japanese militarists for partaking in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, stepping up their reinvasion of south Korea and egging the Pak Jung Hi clique on to confrontation with us.

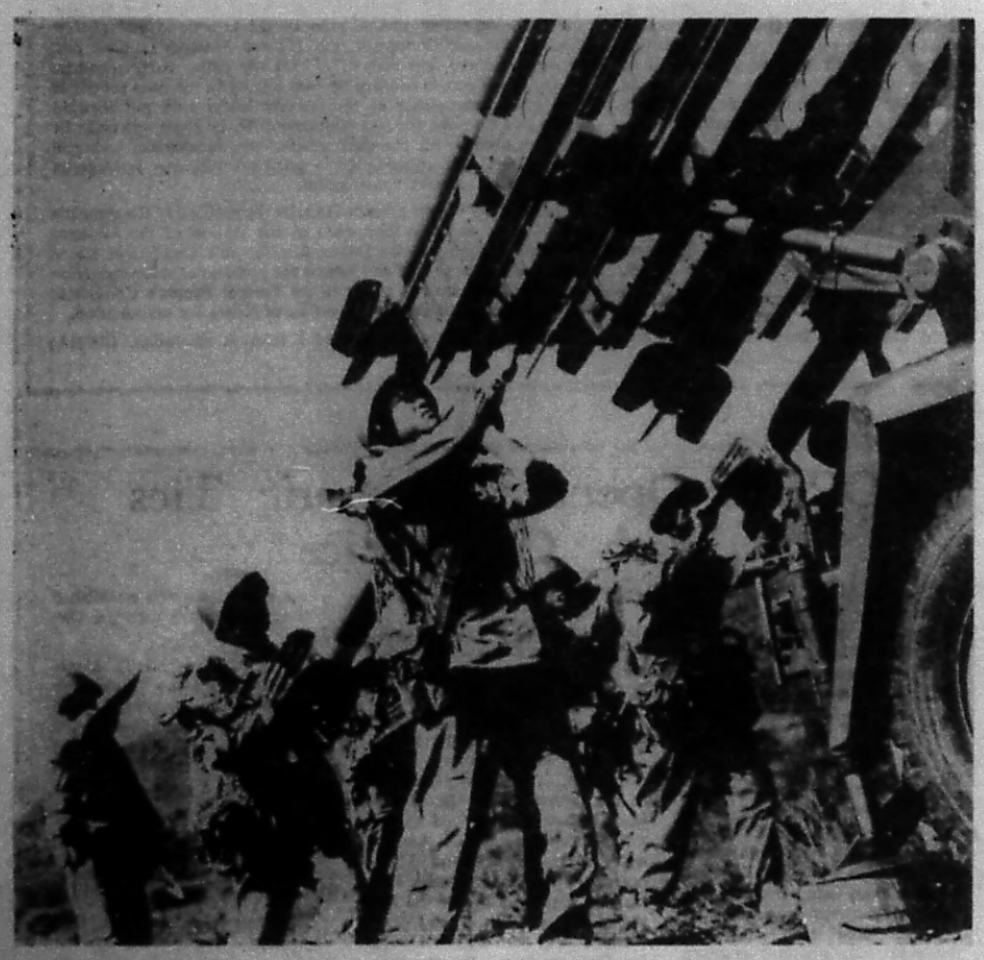
He went on:

Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army will positively support and encourage with warm kindred sentiments the south Korean people's just struggle that is in accord with the vital interests of the whole nation and always stand on the side of the fighting south Korean brothers.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, they must give up their criminal plot to perpetuate the split and accept our five-point programme for national reunification without delay.

The road pointed to by the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only correct road to guarantee peace, relieve the country and the nation, drive out the foreign forces and achieve the independent reunification of the country.

The reporter dwelt on the concrete tasks to make our defence capacity more powerful. (KCNA)



A rocket unit of the Korean People's Army is ready to guard the sacred socialist fatherland against any imperialist invaders.

Nation-Wide Aid-Agriculture Drive Afoot in DPRK

With the approach of the 10th anniversary of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," authored and published by President Kim Il Sung on February 25, 1964, a vigorous aid-agriculture campaign is afoot on a nation-wide scale in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Given such working-class support, the inspired farmers on the socialist countryside are expected to reap this year 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 tons of grain, the agricultural target in the Six-Year Plan.

In the northern half of the DPRK, workers are rushing to aid the cooperative farmers. Inset shows armymen help farming.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In accordance with the line laid down in the theses, this year we should effect a new upsurge in the rural technical revolution by strengthening in every way the support of towns to the countryside and the assistance of industry to agriculture and by giving active, nation-wide help to the countryside."

The workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant have raised the assembling speed per tractor 2-3 times compared with that at the end of last year by launching a fighting battle in the production of tractors.

So far 3.3 times as many efficient farm machines as in the same period of last year have been turned out at plants in different parts of the country. In particular, the supply of rice sowing machines and rice transplanting machines to the rural areas shows a marked increase above last year's.

A large quantity of chemical fertilizers are being sent to the countryside especially by the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the Chongsu Chemical Factory, the Sunchon Nitro-Lime Fertilizer Factory, the Tanchon Magnesia Factory, the Songjin Fire-Proof Materials Factory and many other factories.

The movement for helping the countryside is active not only at industrial enterprises but also at non-industrial organs, neighbourhood units of residential quarters, schools of different levels and cultural organs.

With the strengthening of the assistance of the state to the countryside, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated still more in our country.

A movement for creating "the Innovative Farm of Loyalty on the Occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Publication of the Theses on the Rural Question" is gaining further momentum in all cooperative farms.

The torch of this movement, under way at a time when the flames of a movement for creating "a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed"—"the speed of loyalty"—are sweeping all industrial enterprises and construction sites, was kindled first at the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm in Hwangju county, North Hwanghae Province, one of the grain production centres of the country.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"By making a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the rural technical revolution this year, we should greet the tenth anniversary of the publication of the rural theses more significantly, relieve the peasants of toilsome labour a great deal and capture the grain height of the Six-Year Plan without fail."

They boldly set themselves a goal to realize comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization in 100 per cent of paddy fields and 50 per cent of non-paddy fields this year and thus produce 10,000 tons of grain—an average of 12 tons per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximate one hectare) in two-crop cultivation and 10 tons of maize and 8 tons of rice per *chongbo*.

Last year they completely mechanized 34 of the 36 processes of two-crop farming in the dry fields and produced 9.1 tons of grain per *chongbo* with 40 man-days' labour. As a result, each household got 7.2 tons of grain on an average and thousands of *won* (Korean currency) in cash as its share.

In our country the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land will reach 6.7 during the Six-Year Plan period and 8 to 9 within 2 to 3 years after the plan.

When the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are realized, each farmer will be able to tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddy fields or more than 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and an eight-hour workday be introduced in the countryside as in the domain of industry.

High Agro-Technique

Under the meticulous care of President Kim Il Sung the peasants of our country have all become knowledgeable and cultured socialist agricultural working people and reliable masters managing and running the rural economy equipped with modern machines.

All of them possessed of the general knowledge of middle school graduates or above and a high level of technical knowledge, are doing farming on a scientific and technical basis.

This is another radical change that has taken place in our countryside under the radiant rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader.

President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"The fundamental aim of the cultural revolution in the countryside is elevation of the peasants' level of general knowledge and technology."

The President regarded it as a most important task in the rural cultural revolution to raise the peasants' level of general knowledge and technology and introduced the compulsory ten-year senior middle school education for the first time in the East.

Schools have been set up in all parts of the country—from the Paekmu tableland in the northernmost region of the country to villages adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line—and the number of technicians and specialists has sharply increased in each rural village.

The Chongsam Cooperative Farm in Anbyon county, Kangwon Province, on the eastern coast has more than 60 agro-technicians and assistant technicians in all, 5 or more for each workteam. More than 100 members of the farm are now studying at the correspondence courses.

The Nimangjiri Cooperative Farm in Toksong county, South Hamgyong Province, has more than 31 agro-technicians and assistant technicians and over 120 pomiculturists. Each workteam of the Paeksok Cooperative Farm in Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province, has 8 agro-technicians and assistant technicians on an average. Each cooperative farm in our countryside has 17.6 technicians and specialists on an average.

Thus our country is entering a new era, an era of industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

On Chongsan-Ri Spirit, Method

Rodong Sinmun Marks Its 14th Anniversary

The February 9 issue of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) dedicates an editorial to the 14th anniversary (February 1960) of the founding of the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method, the unique idea and method of guidance to the masses, by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, during his well-known on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-*ri* and Kangso county, South Pyongan Province, the DPRK. Subtitles are ours.—Ed.

Revolutionary Turn

The editorial says:

The founding of the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method—this was a historic event which led to a revolutionary turn in guidance to the masses by a Marxist-Leninist Party, the work of the Party and state and economic organs and the social and political life of the people.

The editorial goes on:

How to solve the question of guidance to the masses and the Party guidance and state and economic guidance under socialism is an important question decisive of the strengthening and development of the Party of the working class and overall successes of socialist construction.

This new urgent question awaiting solution after the establishment of the socialist system saw its brilliant solution for the first time with the founding of the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, a tradition of our Party, adapted to the new realities of socialist construction."

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method proceeded from the revolutionary mass line on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea which the great leader had consistently adhered to from the first days of his leadership of our revolution.

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit is the new idea of guidance to the masses for more thoroughly carrying through, in conformity with the new conditions of socialist construction, the traditional revolutionary mass line of our Party on rendering faithful service to the masses of the people, strictly defending their interests, educating and remoulding the masses to rally them into a powerful revolutionary force and solving all the work of revolution and construction by mobilizing the strength and wisdom of the masses, and the Chongsan-*ri* method is a revolutionary method of guidance to the masses for an all-round embodiment of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit in guidance to the masses and Party guidance and state and economic guidance.

With the founding of the great idea and method of guidance to the masses, all the wrong viewpoints and stand lacking belief in the strength of the masses and neglecting the masses and all the outmoded bureaucratic and administrative work system and method originating from them have been destroyed and the *Juche*-based and revolutionary viewpoint and stand on the masses regarding the masses of the people as the true master of the revolution and construction and a new revolutionary and communist system and method of work proceeding from them have been firmly established.

Basic Principles

The founding of the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method, in which the basic principles and ways to be abided by in the guidance to the masses under socialism are consummated in an overall manner signified the first clear indication in history of a road along which the Party and state of the working class should improve and perfect the work system and work method to suit the nature of socialist system and the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction. This is an outstanding contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the guidance to the masses and Party construction and the practice of international communist movement.

The great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method, with their powerful attraction, gripped the hearts of the people from the first day of their founding, and their justice and vitality are demonstrated more eloquently in practical life with each passing year.

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method, which the leader founded in person in the Chongsan area and in which he showed a practical example, have been definitely converted into the spirit and method of guidance to the masses for all the functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and brought about an epochal change in the overall establishment of a revolutionary mass viewpoint and revolutionary method of work.

The old work method of replacing guidance mainly with orders and instructions gave place to the popular work method of awakening and helping and, with its generalization, conscious enthusiasm and creative zeal, the traits of comradely cooperation, the traits of helping each other and pulling each other along, have been given fuller play among the masses and an unabated great upsurge has been effected in the overall socialist construction.

By the new method of work, the Party work has been thoroughly converted into a work with men and thus the work has been accelerated for uniting the entire working masses closer around the leader and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and the unity and cohesion of the Party and the masses have been further cemented. The intention of the Party has come to reach the lower units and the masses faster and go deeper among them and thus the leading role of the Party and the function of the state and economic organs have been enhanced further and the Party policy has come to be pushed through without a hitch among the masses.

Shining Fruition

The editorial stresses:

Miracles and innovations effected in succession today in all the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and all branches of the national economy are a shining fruition brought by the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Taean Work System and the new system of agricultural guidance in which they are embodied.

Referring to the concrete tasks facing our people, the editorial calls for pushing ahead more powerfully with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and fulfilling ahead of schedule the grand program of the Six-Year Plan by bringing the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method to a more shining embodiment, upholding the revolutionary banner of the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and stresses that the grand march of Chollima should be further accelerated at "a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed"—"the speed of loyalty."

Chongryun "Tiny Socialist Republic" in Japan: The Australian

The January 28 issue of "The Australian" carried an article on Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) written by its Tokyo correspondent Gregory Clark. The following is a gist:

Mr. Han Duk Su is Chairman of the powerful Chosen Soren (Chongryun), the pro-north Korea body which claims the sympathies of most of the 600,000 Koreans living in Japan. He is also a member of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As head of Chosen Soren, Mr. Han presides over what has been described as a tiny socialist republic in the sea of capitalist Japan. It says it is the only true representative of the Koreans in Japan, the survivors or descendants of the several million Koreans brought here as forced labor before and during the last war when Korea was a Japanese colony.

This rival pro-south Korea organisation called Mindan disputes this but there is no doubt of the efficiency with which the pro-communist Koreans have organised themselves. Mindan makes no attempt to compete.

Chosen Soren has set up 158 schools and 35 bank branches to serve its supporters. Its well-equipped university in Tokyo has about 1,300 students.

It has its own newspapers, dance troupes and what they call Japan's shadow champion soccer team—it would be champion if it was allowed to compete in the All-Japan League. "All we lack is our own police, army and courts," they claim.

And permeating this tight little community is the same intense nationalism, the same elaborate adoration for the DPRK leader, Kim Il Sung, as visitors can see in north Korea.

One proof of this fervor is the fact that nearly 100,000 pro-communist Koreans in Japan have chosen to migrate to north Korea. This is remarkable enough, considering Japan's prosperity and north Korea's reputation for communist discipline. It is even more remarkable considering that almost all the Koreans in Japan came originally from south Korea. The south Korean government has tried to persuade Japan to stop this embarrassing migration, but without success.

Resentment over the way the Japanese still discriminate against Koreans is one reason put forward to explain the exodus. Another is the relatively high living standard in north Korea compared with the south.

Chongryun Calls for Joint March 1 Rally with Mindan

"Only when all Koreans here pool their strength for national reunification, can they contribute to the reunification of the country, on the basis of the three basic principles of reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity."

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made this statement on Feb. 12, in a letter proposing again to the Central Headquarters of the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan (Mindan) to co-sponsor a rally of Koreans here in commemoration of the March 1 Popular Uprising (1919). So far no response has been received.

Stating that the tragedy of the country's division should be discontinued, it stressed: "Regardless of political views, religious beliefs, social standings and organisational affiliations, 600,000 Korean compatriots should combat as one the splittists' machinations to freeze permanently the divided state of the fatherland."

This plan—to convene a joint Chongryun-Mindan meeting in honour of the 55th anniversary of the uprising—was worked out on the basis of a correct analysis of the present situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula and in consideration of the resident compatriots' sentiments.

As it said, "We are standing at a crucial crossroads, one Korea or two Koreas," the battle between those advocating one Korea and the splittists is getting severer. Under such situation the advocates of one Korea are urged to increase their efforts.

With this proposed joint rally as a stimulus to the movement of Koreans in Japan, Chongryun aims to realize great national unity among Koreans here in a struggle for the fatherland's reunification, rallying all the Koreans here in a joint front.

The March 1 Popular Uprising (well known to the West as "Manse Incident") was a nation-wide anti-Japanese struggle to restore the freedom and independence of the fatherland. It began with a large-mass demonstration of Seoul citizens on March 1, 1919—over two million people in every walk of life participated in the first two months in defiance of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

Through this uprising, the Korean people showed to the world that the Korean nation was alive and it did not want the life of a ruined nation, while demonstrating their patriotic mettle and their indomitable fighting spirit.

"This historic uprising gives us a lesson that we can unite as one only in a sacred struggle against foreign aggressors and for the cause of the fatherland and nation," said Chongryun, and expressed its hope to organize a "preliminary committee" for a jointly-sponsored meeting.

On all the past occasions of national ceremonies, including Liberation Day (August 15, 1945) and the day of publication of the north-south joint statement (July 4, 1972), Chongryun has made proposals of this kind to Mindan, but Mindan's Central Headquarters has so far rejected them although its member organisations—the youth and women's unions, the Tokyo Headquarters and other member organisations—have agreed to hold joint rallies with Chongryun.

Kyoto Korean Credit Association 20 Years Old

A meeting was held on Feb. 12 at the Kyoto Grand Hotel in order to celebrate the 20th birthday of the Kyoto Korean Credit Association, with the participation of over 500 Koreans there.

To contribute to the reunification of the fatherland, the immediate greatest national task of the Korean people, Koreans here must rise as one man in the patriotic movement, irrespective of differences of political views and religious beliefs, social standings and organizational affiliations. This unanimous resolve pervaded the meeting.

Helping and leading each other, local Korean traders and industrialists are firmly rallied around the banner of President Kim Il Sung's *Juche* idea so that they can defend their national rights and interests and their legitimate business right even under conditions where economic activity here is deteriorating with each passing day owing to the worldwide oil crisis.

Workers of the Kyoto Korean Credit Association and the Korean businessmen are displaying their devotion and their creativeness in expanding and developing the patriotic undertaking of Chongryun, the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Kyoto Korean Credit Association was founded on Jan. 8, 1954, thanks to the efforts of local Korean compatriots under the benevolent solicitude of President Kim Il Sung.

It has over 10,000 Korean depositors in 5 offices including its head office, and the deposits total 15.6 billion Japanese yen. This makes it the largest even among the Japanese credit associations in Kyoto.

It serves mainly the resident Koreans to materially help defend their business right and their right to life.

Unlike the Japanese banking organs, it extends loans to Korean businessmen in quite favorable terms and protects them from heavy taxation by the Japanese authorities.

The founding of financial organs by Koreans here is an act of self-defence in Japan where Korean businessmen are discriminated against in financing, in the supply of raw materials, marketing and taxation. The financial activities of Koreans here are totally *Juche*-motivated.

The brilliant successes gained by the workers of the Kyoto Korean Credit Association and Koreans in the ancient city are ascribed to the fatherly love of President Kim Il Sung who always leads the Koreans in Japan along a correct road and extends warm love to them, not forgetting them even for a moment.

Korean Credit Associations in Japan now have 35 head offices and some 90 branch offices including the Kyoto Korean Credit Association, and the deposits with them total over 220 billion Japanese yen.

Chongryun Arakawa Chapter Office Newly Built

This photo is a frontal view of the new office of a chapter of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), completed on February 10 in Arakawa Ward, Tokyo, to commemorate the 10th Congress of its organization.

The four-storey hall which costed 130 million Japanese yen has a land site of 201.3 square meters and a floor space of 702.9 square meters.

One can find in the building a well-equipped "room for the study of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and eleven rooms, including an auditorium, work and dining rooms.

It is a powerful local base for their patriotic work to realize their long-cherished desire—independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

In Tokyo, there are 18 Chongryun chapters working for 60,000 Korean compatriots. Especially, the Arakawa chapter has 17 branches and 6,000 Korean residents under its wing.

This chapter is second only to the Adachi chapter in membership and has been taking an active part in the patriotic work of Chongryun.

Over 300 Chongryun chapters cover the whole of Japan, from the northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost island of Okinawa under 49 prefectural headquarters.

They concentrate their tireless efforts on looking for the Korean nationals and acquainting them with the Korean language and fatherland so that they can consolidate more firmly their mass basis.

News in Brief

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Mun Byong Rok, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang on Feb. 5 by air to attend the Third Congress of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

* General Choe Hyon, Minister of People's Armed Forces, met on Feb. 7 military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang, who paid a call on him to offer congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

* Li Myong Su, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members, of the DPRK Embassy in Havana on Feb. 3 helped Cuban farmers with the sugar cane harvest at the Cuba-Korea Friendship Farm.

* An agricultural technology delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Pung Jin, Director of the General Bureau of State Farm Management of the Agricultural Committee, left Pyongyang on Feb. 8 by plane for a visit to China.

* The Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress arranged a show of the documentary film of the DPRK "The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" for the attendants of the lecture given in Gitega Province some time ago for functionaries of Provincial Committees of the Party, Youth League and Women's Union.

* A soldiers meeting marking the 13th anniversary of the integration of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces was held on Feb. 11 at Kim Il Sung Military University.

* A press conference was held on Feb. 12 at the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the integration of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces. (KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Clique Sabotage North-South Dialogue: Rodong Sinmun

As for an "agreement" for the solution of the question of reunification, it does not depend in any case on the number of participants but on their attitude and stand towards the reunification. No matter how many times we may sit at around one table with those who do not want reunification but seek a different aim whether they be ten or one, it is meaningless. This is a serious lesson of the north-south dialogue.

This assertion was made in a commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in its February 9 issue. Subtitles are ours... .Ed.

The Pak Jung Hi clique flung mud at our side, alleging that our just proposal on enlarging the scope of the North-South Coordination Commission is designed to lead the dialogue "in favour of unification by communizing south Korea," "degenerate" the Coordination Commission and use it as "a place of propaganda," and made the jargon that the expansion of the Coordination Commission will make it difficult to find a point of agreement because many persons will participate in its work, it says.

Reorganization Urged

Denouncing this with national indignation, the commentary says:

It stands out as a very urgent question in advancing the dialogue and accelerating the reunification to reorganize the Coordination Commission by letting about 60 to 70 bodies from each side including its authorities and all political parties and organizations at home and abroad participate in it, each body sending 5 to 20 representatives or more, as proposed by our side at the contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission. As they fear people aspiring after reunification, the Pak Jung Hi clique are so much unwilling to enlarge and reorganize the North-South Coordination Commission.

The commentary quotes President Kim Il Sung as saying: **"In order to achieve reunification of the country it is most important to promote mutual understanding, and achieve national amity and solidarity between north and south in every way."**

The commentary continues:

National reunification is not a matter confined to the interests of any one circle or grouping. It is the cause of the entire people and whole nation, which is related to the destiny of the whole nation. Only when the broad masses of the people, the very one responsible for national reunification and the master in the solution of this question, take an active part in this cause can this question be solved satisfactorily in accordance with the will and demand of the people.

If the North-South Coordination Commission, a joint body of the nation for solving the question of national reunification, is to fully discharge its mission, it should practically be a joint body of the nation extensively embracing not only the authorities of the north and the south but representatives of all political parties, organizations and people of all strata at home and abroad.

The proposal of our side on widening the scope of the North-South Coordination Commission reflects the essential demand for the solution of the reunification question. This is a most correct and reasonable proposal which accords with the spirit of the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification and fully embodies it. This proposal makes it possible to develop the Coordination Commission as a joint body of the whole nation. It is, at the same time, a fair and realistic proposal reflecting the will of the political parties and organizations and broad masses of the people in north and south Korea.

National Consensus

The commentary continues:

As for "unification by communizing south Korea," this is a lie fabricated by the south Korean ruling quarters to defame us.

The reunification, the cause of the whole nation, must be carried through on a democratic basis in accordance with the general will of the whole nation, each side refraining from imposing its will on the other side. This is our invariable, principled stand.

It proceeds from this principled stand that we have always maintained that not only the authorities of the north and the south but also representatives of political parties and social organizations and individual personages should meet at one place and have sincere and open-hearted negotiations on the question of reunification, the great cause of the nation.

If the south Korean ruling quarters want to solve the question of the country's reunification by the concerted efforts of the entire people on the three principles agreed upon by the two sides and have no intention to force their will on others, there can be no reason or condition whatsoever for them to reject our proposal.

Nevertheless, the south Korean ruling quarters, far from accepting our proposal, are viciously carping at it. This proves that they have not a spark of interest in the advance of the dialogue or reunification but are still blinded with the wild ambitions for "unification by prevailing over communism."

Seoul's Sophistry

Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's argument that the expansion and reorganization of the Coordination Commission mean its "degeneration," the commentary goes on:

The Pak Jung Hi hordes who claim that our proposal to make the Coordination Commission an authoritative body for promoting the reunification is an attempt to "degenerate" it are the very ones who made notorious agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," old hands at man-killing, exclusively represent the south Korean side to the Coordination Commission to "degenerate" it and used it as a shield to veil their long-term office and splitting manoeuvres. In order to make the Coordination Commission a joint body of the nation for reunification, it is imperative to remove to the last one murderous bandits and splittists who indiscriminately arrest, detain, murder and kidnap patriots, democratic figures and people of various strata calling for national reunification.

We declared that members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and those men and organizations that incite national split have no qualification to participate in the joint body of the nation which discusses and solves the question of the country's reunification. This is entirely just.

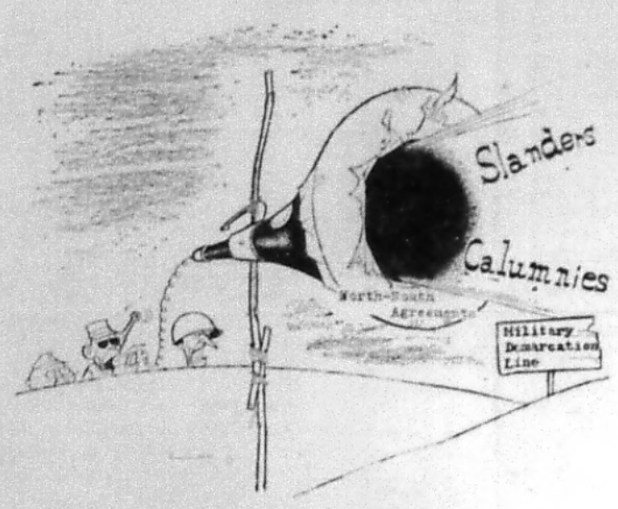
It is not fortuitous that the south Korean rulers dare not mention our demand that secret agents and splittists be removed from the Coordination Commission.

Everyone knows that it is traitors and secret agents trying to use the dialogue as a shield for their long-term office and splittist scheme who are now croaking about a "place of political propaganda" to distort our proposal.

The commentary emphasizes:

By opposing the expansion and reorganization of the Coordination Commission, the Pak Jung Hi clique show all the more fully that they have no concern for the progress of the dialogue and are bent on keeping it at a standstill, trampling down the desire of the people for reunification and freezing the division.

The south Korean people will never allow the treacherous acts of the rulers but will fight staunchly for the reunification of the country.



"S.R.-71" Violates Northern Sky

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces, getting more feverish in all kinds of military provocations in Korea, committed a grave military provocation by perpetrating espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic by a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" which flew from the east to the west along the Military Demarcation Line at around 13 hours 20 minutes February 10.

Earlier, on January 30, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed another grave military provocation of infiltrating a "S.R.-71" into the sky above the Military Demarcation Line at around 13 hours to reconnoitre the northern half of the Republic.

Lately, various hostile acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops against the northern half of the Republic have been intensified still further. Entering this year, the cases of espionage by high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes "S.R.-71" alone have numbered 10.

Such provocative acts which are being intensified at a time when the war servants such as Brown, chief of staff of the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are frequently flying to south Korea and holding closed-door war talks with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialist aggressors are working these days to start another war of aggression, encouraging the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique who are floundering in a serious political and economic crisis.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must act with discretion, clearly mindful of the grave consequences arising from such provocative acts as exacerbating tension in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement in Korea. (KCNA)

What Seoulites Feel under "Emergency Measures": "Spring Sure to Come"

Japanese Eyewitness Account

Printed here is a contribution written by a Japanese employee working for a Japanese concern to the editors of The People's Korea. He recently came back here from a business trip to south Korea under the fascist "emergency measures" imposed by the Pak Jung Hi clique.... Ed.

"Manhunt" is now rampant throughout south Korea. It reminds me of "witch-hunt" in medieval Europe and Hitler's "Jew-hunt" in Nazi Germany.

An American journalist whom I met in downtown Seoul said, "The number of people arrested by the 'authorities' is too many to count. The Pak Jung Hi 'regime' is posting their agents even among shoeshine-boys on the street to keep a watch on citizens and arresting people at random."

Regarding as subversive elements leaders of the student movement, those developing a "one million signature campaign" and Christian leaders, the 'authorities' are taking their families, relatives and friends to the "Central Intelligence Agency." They are usually detained there for a few days. They are forced to pledge themselves not to participate in the signature campaign, threatened and tortured by the agents. They are released only after they take a pledge.

During my stay in Seoul, I chanced to meet a young Korean just released after several weeks' detention by the "KCIA."

When he was released, he was a crippled person walking on crutches. I clearly saw a scar still remaining in his face.

In answer to my question, "How were you tortured?" he tucked up his trousers after cautiously looking about. Without a word he showed his wounded thigh.

But, I could hardly bring myself to look directly at the scar. I turned away. It was a graphic scar caused by an electric torturing device.

He told me, "Please remember that up-to-date scientific methods have been added to the means of torture employed by the 'special higher police' and the 'gendarmerie' of Japanese imperialism during the period of its colonial rule over Korea."

In south Korea, I was able for the first time to get a real knowledge of terror and fascist rule. I believe that the present situation of south Korea where freedom and human lives are constantly endangered, eclipses any terror rule that has existed in human history.

Biting winds were blowing through the blood-stained streets of Seoul. But, students, intellectuals, journalists and religionists, faced with indescribable difficulties, were undaunted and were resolved to fight to the last.

One day, when I went to meet an acquaintance in jail, I witnessed a pathetic scene in which an old white-haired mother was bitterly crying, firmly holding the hands of her son who had been arrested for being a student leader. It seemed that he, with tears in his eyes, was consoling her.

According to an interpreter who accompanied me, the student told his mother, "Mother, please don't cry. I took part in the struggle at the risk of my life. My friends are also fighting at the risk of their lives.

"If I could engage in my own study, I would be very happy. But, the present situation of the country does not allow us young students to do so. Mother, mother, please wipe off your tears. I wish you will have an unyielding will in this cruel society."

A Christian told me, "Now, we religionists, too, cannot continue religious activities alone. Religious and political activities are inseparable. We can no longer overlook the misfortunes and pains the people are suffering from in this country, as we consider it our duty to deliver them.

We are resolved to surmount this miserable situation at any cost."

Everyone whom I met in south Korea unanimously shared this resolve.

Someone said with confidence: "Though at present a rigorous winter stays here, spring is sure to come soon to this country."

Short as my stay in Seoul was, I was convinced that in south Korea the struggle of the people for democracy and national reunification and against the dictator, is advancing at a rapid pace behind the raging fascist suppression.

The following words spoken by an intellectual are still echoing in my ears: "A series of struggles that have continued since last yearend are an outcry of the people crying that they cannot live any longer under fascist dictatorship. However, this is ignored by the Pak 'regime' which is intensifying oppression. Undoubtedly, this will lead the people to wage a fiercer struggle."

A "gendarme" keeping a watch on citizens is a common scene in south Korea today under the "emergency measures." (Photo was taken in front of a railway station in Seoul.)

"Emergency Measures" under Heavy Fire from World

International Bodies

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions recently issued a statement and denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for brutally suppressing the south Korean people in their struggle against the fascist dictatorship and for the democratization of society and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement condemned the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for its criminal act of bringing before the "extraordinary military tribunal" those who fought against the dictatorial system and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and harshly suppressing them.

It strongly demanded the prompt release of the arrested patriots, the immediate withdrawal of the fascist "emergency measures" and the guarantee of the democratic freedom and rights of the south Korean people.

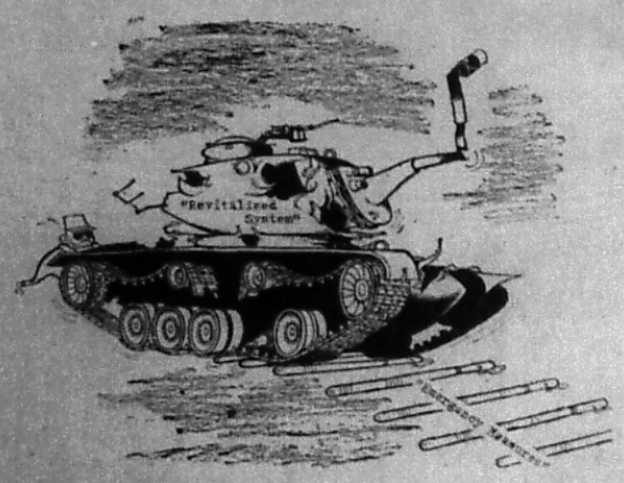
The statement called upon the world working people and national trade union organisations under it, to launch an extensive international solidarity campaign supporting the struggle of the south Korean working people and students for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement recently denouncing the monstrous repressive outrages committed by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique after the proclamation of the fascist "emergency measures" in south Korea.

The statement pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to bloody fascist outrages, prohibiting any act and argument against the "revitalized system," arresting and detaining numerous democratic figures and students and people of all strata at random without "warrants" almost every day and imposing heavy penalties upon them at military tribunals in south Korea.

This act of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, the statement stressed, shows that they have no intention to achieve trust between the north and the south and solve the reunification question in a peaceful way and it is a vicious reactionary offensive against the south Korean people of all walks of life demanding the democratization of society and the country's peaceful reunification.

In the statement the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization vehemently denounced the fascist barbarity of repression by the Pak Jung Hi clique and expressed the belief that the Koreans would achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by themselves.



The Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers also published recently a statement in connection with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of the south Korean people.

The statement denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their act running counter to great national unity and the five-point program of national reunification, the most just proposals put forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The secretariat appealed to the workers of its national organizations to strengthen support and solidarity for the entire Korean people aspiring after great national unity and the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the statement said.

S. Vietnam Bodies

The South Vietnam Peace Committee and the South Vietnam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a joint statement recently denouncing the so-called "emergency measures" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

"The emergency measures" are aimed at serving the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression, opposing the nation, perpetuating the split of the Korean people and Korea and converting south Korea into new bog of colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, the statement exposed.

Vehemently condemning the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the statement demanded that it withdraw the "emergency measures" at once, stop the terrorist and suppressive outrages against the south Korean people and guarantee them democratic rights.

The statement expressed full support to the joint statement issued by the political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 15.

L. American Figures

A recent issue of the Cuban paper "Granma" in an article said that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist "emergency measures" were nothing but its last ditch effort to maintain even a day longer its crumbling puppet regime.

Exposing the sinister and brutal nature of the "emergency measures" taken by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the daily wrote: The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is hell bent on suppressing the people and making preparations for a new war. But this will only rouse the south Korean people to stronger resistance.

Latin American public figures issued statements bitterly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's tyrannical "emergency measures."

Uruguayan public figure Fedrico Frito, in a statement, noted that the Pak Jung Hi clique's proclamation of the fascist "emergency measures" was nothing but the last kick of the doomed.

He continued:

An analysis of the south Korean situation shows beyond doubt that the days of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are already numbered.

We regard the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique as a violation of human dignity and rights and resolutely condemn and oppose it. Now the Pak Jung Hi clique is brandishing bayonets with frenzy to suppress the people. But its doom is imminent.

Ecuadorian writer Homaru Kintana condemned the proclamation of the barbarous "emergency measures" by the Pak Jung Hi clique as fascist tyranny unprecedented in the world history.

He fully supported the struggle of the south Korean people against the fascist dictatorial rule and for democracy and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the fascist "emergency measures."

He stated:

The south Korean authorities have placed the whole of south Korea under the reign of terrorism. But, as they could not dampen the aspiration of the south Korean people who have risen in the resistance for national salvation, so the "emergency measures" cannot frighten the people.

The doom of the Pak Jung Hi clique has been sealed off. The dawn of national reunification is breaking over Korea. (KCNA)

War-Oriented 1975 U.S. Budget

The U.S. budget for the new fiscal year is one for aggression and war proceeding from the invariable aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists, one for unlimited expansion of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments for its realization and one for the policy of "strength."

If the U.S. imperialists intensify their moves to put this reactionary and aggressive budget into effect by force, it will render more acute their internal and external contradictions and further deepen the U.S. economic crisis.

What is most pronounced in the Nixon's "budget message" for the new fiscal year is that the new budget of the United States is an unbalanced one envisaging a colossal amount of some 10,000 million dollars in the red.

This shape of the U.S. budget reflects in full its serious financial and economic crisis caused by the U.S. imperialists' reactionary and aggressive home and foreign policy and the political instability of the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters; it also clearly shows the inevitable doom of U.S. imperialism which is going downgrade deep into the bog of destruction, rotten within and hit hard from outside.

The U.S. budget for fiscal 1975 graphically shows that the strength buttressing the imperialistic existence of the United States is dwindling fast and the cancer precipitating its death is growing.

In the "message," Nixon gave a scream, unable to conceal his uneasiness and impatience over the ever more serious inflation and depression, because this cancer is critically dangerous. It is foreseeable that the financial remedy called "curbs" and so on will be ineffective.

The U.S. imperialists in their downhill run to ruin are making desperate attempt to stave off this doom and, especially, working hard to find a way out in stepping up the policies of aggression, intervention and war against the peoples of other countries. This is clearly proved by the budget for fiscal 1975 they have drafted, their military expenditure in particular.

This budget of the stupendous scale of 87,700 million dollars in military spendings reveals in all its nakedness the bellicose and murderous nature of U.S. imperialism and the desperation of U.S. imperialism which has fallen into war hysteria to evade its destruction.

Judging from the "budget message" of U.S. imperialism, it is certain that it will further step up the policy of nuclear blackmail and the policy of aggression and intervention backed by military means against the world people.

Nixon's "budget message" also well shows how feverish the U.S. imperialists have become in their bid to increase the local capacity for war of aggression by enlivening the "Nixon doctrine" going bankrupt day by day and arming their puppets and satellites.

U.S. imperialism plans in fiscal 1975 to render greater military "aid" and "security aid" than in the current fiscal year to the puppets and satellites.

In fiscal 1975, the U.S. imperialists plan to hand over to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea various kinds of lethal weapons and war supplies worth enormous sum in military "aid" to "back the plan of modernizing the south Korean army."

This clearly shows the vicious manoeuvres and heinous intention of the U.S. imperialists to bolster up the Pak Jung Hi clique tottering to their fall at the point of the bayonet, to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, speed up the preparations for a new war of aggression in south Korea and realize at all costs the "Nixon doctrine" in Korea. By putting more lethal weapons in the hand of the Pak Jung Hi traitors, the U.S. imperialists intend to instigate the rascals to split, confrontation and war, not to north-south dialogue and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, and perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and egg the puppet clique in south Korea on to provoke a fratricidal war by increasing their military potential.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try to prevent their decline and ruin and no matter what budget they may work out to feverishly expand the armaments and no matter what lethal weapons they may render to the puppets and satellites to put them in the foreground of aggression, it will by no means improve the situation of U.S. imperialism. The desperation of U.S. imperialism will only throw its weakness and corruption into bolder relief and precipitate its own destruction.

Nixon's "budget" is an out-and-out anti-popular and aggressive budget of war designed to intensify all the more the exploitation and plunder of the American people and further accelerate the policy of aggression and war.

The Nixon clique are making desperate efforts to find a way to evade their approaching doom in intensified arms race and new war of aggression. But this is of no avail.

The aggressive and predatory "budget" of U.S. imperialism will only result in further deepening the political and economic crisis of the United States.

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